MAJOR McKINLEY SPEAKS.

OPENING GUN IN THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE ADDRESSES THE VOTERS AT NILES-POINTING OUT THE DANGERS OF FREE COINAGE AND FREE TRADE-C. C. SHAYNE'S

TELLING SPEECH. Niles, Ohio, Aug. 22.-The Republican State campaign opened here to-day with a great demonstration, over 3,000 strangers being in town. Ex-President Hayes arrived this morning and Colopel A. L. Conger came in from Akron at the head of a strong delegation, and T. R. Morgan brought a delegation of 500 from Alliance, and another special train, loaded to the platforms, came from Painesville and a cavalry company, fifty strong, from Sharpesville, Penn. The city is handsomely There was a great parade and industrial display this afternoon, closing with an elaborate address by Major McKinley-his first speech in the campaign. He spoke as follows:

MAJOR McKINLEY'S SPEECH. The campaign in Ohio, formally opened to-day on the part of the Republican party, will be unusually interesting because of the importance to the State and the country of its results in November. It is fortunate that the issues are of that character which will excite no bitterness, but are well calculated to invite calm and dispassionate judgment. It is fortunate, too, that the issues are so well defined and clearly marked that no misunderstanding or evasion can arise.

The platforms of the two parties, which constitute their official declarations, are singularly free from ambiguity and confusion. Both declare in bold and terms their party faith, and both must be considered as the lines upon which the political con-test is to be waged. I would not change or avoid them if I could, and my competitor cannot change or

avoid them if he would.

Nor are the issues limited to local questions alone.

They are general and National. Both platforms speak for their respective parties in the State upon those public questions which are the exclusive subjects of Pederal jurisdiction and Federal legislation.

The Democratic platform declares for the free and alimited coinage of the silver of the world, to be coined, as freely as gold is now, upon the same terms and under existing ratio. The platform of the Republican party stands in opposition to anything short of a tion of the last Congress touching silver, which legislation enjoins the monthly purchase of sliver up to 4,500,000 ounces-an amount fully equal if not in ex-

tary uses upon a safe basis, and has provided that the silver dollar shall be kept as good as the best dollar f our coinage, always equal in legal-tender quality and

evidence which can be furnished of the purpose of the Republican party to maintain silver as money, and of maintain the two metals upon a parity, with each other year only 2,000,000 silver dollars were coined monthly nd put into circulation, which sum absorbed less than Although \$4,000,000 of sliver coinage was authorized by the laws of Congress, neither the Republican nor socratic Administrations exceeded \$2,000,000 of of silver as a money circulating medium more than \$2,000,000 monthly, thus giving to the people an increased currency with which to do their business, which y will always be as good as the best

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM MEANS.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver demanded the Democratic convention in Cleveland amounts that all the sliver of the world and from ited States, and coined at the expense of the ent, that is that the mints of the United worth but 80 cents the world over, and coin therefor a silver dollar which, by the flat of the Government, nd that the Government shall take it at 100 Will the Government be as kind to the protwenty cents is legislative will-the mere breath of Congress. Flat is, what the dollar lacks of value to make it a perfect dollar Congress supplies by public ury for its protection. Now it is proposed to remoev the limit and to make the Government coin not for account of the Treasury, but for the benefit of the silver mine owner.

dollar worth only eighty cents intrinsically coined with out limit is made a legal-tender to the amount of its face value, for the payment of all debts, public and private, a legal-tender in all jusiness transactions among the people, that it will become in time the exclusive circulating medium of the country. Gold, which is 20 per cent more valuable on every dollar, which is 20 per cut in any transaction in this country when an eighty-cent silver tollar will answer the purpose. Nor will the greenback be long in returning to the Treasury for redemption in gold. We shall do our business, therefore, with short dollars rather than with full dollars, as we are flow doing.

The gold dollar will be taken from the circulating medium of the country and hoarded, and the effect will be that the circulating medium will not be increased, but reduced, to the extent of the gold now circulating, and we will be compelled to do the business of the country with a sliver dollar exclusively, which is confessedly the poorest, instead of doing our business with gold and silver and paper money, all count and The volume of our money will, there

fore, be contracted THE SILVER QUESTION A BUSINESS ONE.

This question of silver is a business one, in which all the people, whatever may be their political affiliation, have a deep interest. If we could have an in-ternational ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt and the true relation be fixed between two metals and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver should be as free and unlimited in its privileges of colning as is gold to-day.

But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States at the present ratio we would be still further removed from any international agreement.

We may never enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The leading nations of the world would be giad to put us upon a silver basis. There is little doubt that Europe only withholds consent to an international ratio on account of her belief that we will eventually go to silver. If she believed otherwise she would not be slow to give consent. The nations which are on a silver besis alone are the poorest nations of the world, and are in constant linancial dis-

turbance and monetary disorder.

The danger of free and unlimited coinage has been pointed out over and over again by leading statesmen of both political parties. The position of leading Ropublicans upon this question is so well known that I need not pause to quote from them. Let me call your attention to what the leaders of the Democratic

with a most of the control of the co

spect, your fellow-clitzen. "GROVER CLEVELAND.
"Albany, Feb. 24, 1885."

HARTER CALLS IT SUICIDE.

Mr. Harter, a Democratic Representative in the LIId Congress, is accredited with saying:

"If we are unfortunate and unwise enough to make dollar (the profit going to the owner of the silver, as it does under free coinage), I believe we will lose Newprevent us carrying Massachusetts, New-Hampshire sieer clear of this free-silver craze. The adoption of this wild idea will not bring into the Democratic col-

preciate and gold would go to a premium.

No man knows what the future may be, but in our present condition and with our present light every consideration of safety requires us to hold our present statis, until the other great nations shall agree to an international ratio.

Besides being against a depreciation of our currency, on principle, and for the reasons stated, I still have another reason, which, if it stront alone, would be conclusive to my mind, and would place me in opposition to the Democratic scheme of putting in civulation a short dollar. The money creditors of the Government, which include the bondholders and those who loaned which money to the Government in time of war, have been largely paid off, and in every instance paid off in the best money of the country. The principal creditors of the Government today are not the bondholders, may the bondholders and the bondholders, may the bondholders are not the bondholders and the bondholders, are not the bondholders and the bondholders, are not the bondholders, may the bondholders are not the bondholders, and the soldiers are the mean of capital and large means, but the soldiers and stainless cause in which mankind has ever engaged. In 1867 the Government own to its creditors, whose evidence of indebtodness was in the form of bonds, evidence of indebtodness was in the form of bonds, evidence of indebtodness was in the form of bonds, evidence of indebtodness was in the form of bonds evidence status time by the leaders of the party that now stands in opposition to the Republican party to reputisate the dobt to the bondholder, or pay if off in pension to the first that now stands in opposition to the Republican party to reputisate the dobt to the bondholder, or pay if off in deptod to the bondholder, or pay if off in deptod to the bondholder, or pay if off in the best coln of the Republic, and covery which represented good faith to its creditors and honor which have no stain put upon its financial honor, but every obligation should be sacredly kept and ob

PENSIONERS NOT BONDHOLDERS.

The positions are now reversed. The chief money reditors of the Government are now the soldiers—they are in every State and Territory of the Union, North and in many of the States of the South. The interest the pension roll of the soldiers in 1891 is \$137,000,000, against \$20,000,000 in 1867. Shall the soldier have his great debt paid off in the same coin as the bondholder? Is it right to force upon him a dollar worth holder? Is it right to force upon him a dollar worth 80 cents, when the other creditors of the Government were paid a dollar worth 100 cents? Is it just to the pensioner who receives \$12 a month to be paid in a sliver dollar worth 80 cents, and thus receive \$0.00 as his mouthly pension, rather than \$12, which the Government has contracted to pay him? For one I shall never consent that the soldiers of the country shall be paid in any poorer coin than the most favored creditors of the Government.

Only has never in the pas triven her vote for a debased currency, and she will not do so in the inture.

When the country was wild for inflation in 1875, under pressure of hard times (and they were hard), that

when the country was wild for inflation in 1875, under pressure of hard times (and they were hard), the sober sense of the people of this state, without regard to party, stemmed that awful tide. The people of office had not not to do than any other State or constinency of the Union in sceping the Nation upon the rock of honest finance.

Thousands of Democrats helped in that great strugger. Not through their own party organization, but by leaving their party organization and joining with the party which represented good faith and honest dealing with the public creditor. They can take no other course this year. And the people of Ohio will take no backward step.

It may be worth while to know the per capita of our circulation at different periods of our ristory.

The per capita directly periods of our nistory.

The per capita directly in greater in this country than at any period before. The amount of money in circulation was about \$455,000,000 in 1800, and the amount per capita was \$12.85. In 1865 there was \$723,000,000 in circulation, and the per capita was \$23.802. On January 5, 1801, the circulation was \$1,000,000 or \$24.10 per capita. It may be necessary to increase this circulation, but it cannot be done with silver dollars that are worth less than 100 cents each in value.

8,558,371 to 62,692,250, so that the per capita delit is only \$28, compared with nearly \$76 twenty year

the country the protective tariff is again unfailing. No nation in the world has reached such a degree of development as we have attained in the last thirty years. In every department of industry, in every avenue of human endeavor, we have Hustrated the have risen in manufacturing, agriculture and mining, leading every other pation in the world. It is said by our opponents that this system enriches the few and impoverishes the many. We aith in England has been concentrated in the hands of the few, to a far greater extent town in the United States. Cardinal Manning.

extent tast in the United States. Cardinal Manning.
in December Net, wrote as follows on the subject,
speaking of fees trade:
"Fint it has created two things—the irresposible
wealth, which stagnates, and the starvation wages of
the labor market. We have these two worlds asways
and openly face to face—the world of wealth and the
world of want; the world of wealth suring in its heart.
I sit as queen over all tollers and irreders," and the
world of want not knowing what may be on the morrow.

a most striking manner the effects to the country of

I have heard of hundreds of filled who, Folying upon the two tariff systems. In 1846 he wrote:

"Our years of signal disaster and depression have heen those in which our ports were more easily flooded with foreign goods; those which intervened be twixt the recognition of our independence and the emactment of the tariff of 1789; those which followed the close of our list war with Grieat Britain and were signalized by immense importations of fabrics; those of 1837-42, when the compromise of 1833 began to be seriously felt in the reduction of duties on imports, and those of 1854-57, when the Polik-Walker tariff of 1854-57, when the Polik-Walker tariff of 1854-57, when the police and prostrations ever took place—I think none could take place—under the sway of efficient protection. Mr. Cay, in 1833, after promising that the seven years preceding the

and sess employment to all, and with that comes poverty to be the people, which limits their capacity to buy abroad, and following that comes diminished importations and diminished revenues, and then a denet and defaulting treasury.

And then there inevitably follows direct taxation, for if the Government cannot secure needed revenue from inferiors are destroyed, and our laborers dismissed from the factory and mine, and forced to the farm to become the farmer's competitors instead of, as before, his consonances, and then there invariably follows a rise in the price of foreign goods to the American consumer.

As a means of raising revenue a revenue tariff is not as certain and reliable as a protective tariff. The latter has never failed in time of peace no matter how great were our expenditures, to supply the revenue required, and has never failed but three times, and then in war, to provide the enormous revenue required for the public service.

A protective tariff has proven an unfailing agent in raising public revenues, and while doing this it has served that other important office of so adjusting the drites upon foreign goods, as to give the largest protection to our own industries, the widest field of employment for our own labor, and the most generous eneuragement to our own people. It serves the treasury, and while doing so serves our own people in their industries and employments. There ought not to be any question, inasanch as we have to secure revenue from foreign imports, at to the chanacter of the foreign goods upon which the Guites shall be limposed.

The principle of a protective tariff requires that artises not havaries, which we cannot products and the farmer was receiving in his proceed.

The principle of a protective tariff requires that artises not havaries, which we cannot products that artises on thaveries that artises on thavaries, which we cannot products in the large of the day of the contract of the farmer was receiving in his posed.

The principle of a protective tariff requires that art

educed the tariff on imported wool, against the protest

wool discriminates against the wool-growers of the West in favor of the manufacturers of the East, thereby compelling the wool-growers of the West to compete with heap wool of foreign countries to their vast injury;

high, before the reduction, and stands now at a rate so low as to injuriously affect that large and respectable lass of people who have devoted themselves to wool-nowing; and

lise during those nine months was \$630,206,000. Durcorresponding period of 1890 under the operation of the old law. As showing the effect of the operation of the

under the new tariff law, \$31,430,100 more chain to corresponding period of 1890 under the operation of the old law. As showing the effect of the operation of the new law. It is important to know what proportion of these imports were free, and what proportion were datable, both under the old and new laws. During the mine months ending June 30, 1891, the fereign goods admitted free of duty were valued at \$229,535,565, buring the nine months ending. June 30, 1896, the value of free importations in rayor of the new law of \$86,970,192.

The foreign goods which were duttable under the new law, in that period, were \$334,242,340 in value and for the nine months, under the old law, ending June 30, 1850, the foreign goods dutnable were \$334,736,632, being a decrease in the value of merchandles paying duty inder the new law in the sum of \$35,045,692. Forty-six and nine-tentils per cent under the new law of all our imports, in value, were admitted free of duty, and for the same period under the old law 34 0-10 per cent were admitted free of duty. That is to say, that under the new law, which our opponents easert is prombitory, and a great increase of duties over the old law, 40 0-10 per cent in value, of all our imports were free and 53 1-10 per cent paid a duty, while mider the real months as and 65 1-10 per cent paid a duty.

Such a showing of free imparts cannot be found in any tariff law since the beginning of the Government.

Our foreign commerce for the year ending June 30, 1801, was greater than it has ever been before. The total value of the products we bought abroad and sold abroad, from June 30, 1809, to June 30, 1801, was \$1,722,530,806, an increase over that of 1830 of \$241, 707,807. The value of our imports for the fiscal year 1801 was the greatest in our history, and exceeded illose of 1800 in the sum of \$55,595,082. This increase is made up largely of the following ardicles: Coffee, tin plates, index and shins, chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, fruits, raw wool, india rubber, gutta dyes and medicines fr

THE TARIFF PROPHET A PAILURE.

The predictions made by the enemies of the new law aine months ago have not been verified, but, on the contrary, have been shown to be mere assumptions utterly without foundation. They served a political purpose, and worked a positive injury to the merchant and the manufacturer and the consumer. There are few merchants in the state of Ohio who have not suf-fered from the exaggeration of the importer and the false prophet, whose dire prophecies of the effect of the new law caused them to increase their purchases and prices, which prices have since fallen; and in some in-stances the goods which the merchant has on hand can for them. Prices to-day in staple goods are less than they were during the months of October, November and arm in war, or by the Federal service of the country of a most striking manner the effects to the country of a most striking manner the effects to the country of what Democratic orators and Democratic orators are presented by the property of the months of Orators and Democratic orators are presented by the property of Democratic orators and Democratic orators and Democratic orators and Democratic orators are presented by the property or Democratic orators and Democratic orators are presented by the property or Democratic orators are presented by the p

who have blindly accepted the misrepresent our adversaries. There are no prohibitive of the law. Yes, there are. We prohibit the imp of obscene literature.

We prohibit the importation of foreign goods bear-ing an American name or trade-mark, and insist that merits under their own trade-mark. We prohibit the United States from importing anything which is duti-able, except upon payment of duties. Heretofore the United States could buy its supplies abroad free of duty and did it successes. duty and did it altogether too frequently. They must hereafter obey the law which they require their citizens to observe. We prohibit the importation of goods or

The Democratic party is now claiming that free trade in sugar is in the direct line of their economic theory and principle. They would have the country believe that they have always advocated free sugar, and that

First and foremost every tariff bill which the Demo Walker tariff of 1846. It was dutiable under the

tically upon non-competing products. It provides that the United States, having made sugar, molasses, tea, coffee and hides free, if the country producing these articles and sending them to the United States shall impose duties or other exactions upon agricultural or equal and unreasonable, the President has the power to suspend by proclamation the proviso relating to the free introduction of such articles, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, hides, etc., against such countries imposing these duties and exactions, and the original duties

shall be imposed. and fully as much misrepresentation as there is criticism. It is generally supposed that under the new law tin ore or block tin is now dutiable. Under Sec tion 200 of the law it will be seen that the duty on

law tin ore or block tin is now dutiable. Under Section 200 of the law it will be seen that the duty on block tin goes into effect on the 1st day of July, 1803. That is, the manufacturers of tin plate Lave free tin ore or block tin for two years. Then there is this further provision: That unless it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, who shall make known the fact by proclamation, that the product of the mines of the United States shall have exceeded 5,000 tons in one year prior to July 1, 1835, then all pig tin shall, after July 1, 1835, be admitted free of duty.

The duty on tin-plates went into effect on July 1 of this year. There is also a provision in the law that on and after October 1, 1807, unless it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President, who shall thereupon make proclamation of the fact, that the aggregate quantity of such tin-plates produced in the United States during either of the years next preceding June 30, 1807, is equal to one-third the amount of such tin-plates imported and entered for consumption during any fiscal year after the pussage of this act and prior to October 1, 1807, then they shall become free.

It is said we cannot make tin-plate. How absurd, for we are already making it, and it will not be long until we shall make the larger part of the consumption. We are making tin-plate to-day. It is to be made here in Nies. Democratic discourasement cannot stop it, foreign interference cannot check American genius and resolution.

BRITISH PROPRIECIES OF 1861 REVIVED.

BRITISH PROPHECIES OF 1861 REVIVED.

We know what foreign free-traders are saying of the new law. It will be instructive to know what they said of the Protective law of 1861. Listen to "The London Times" of March 5, 1861:

"The bill called the 'Morrill Tariff bill' is an act

for the establishment of pretective duties on a most extravagant scale. If it were designed to condema the very principles of free trade, and to introduce those of protection as forming the only true theory of strongly formed. The duties imposed by this bill are imports of the first necessity. The articles taxed are not mere luxuries, or commodities entering into the consumption of the opulent alone. It is upon cotton goods, woollen goods and hardware that the imposts will fall. Cutlery is to be taxed upward of fifty per will fall. Cuttery is to be taxed upward of may percent in the lowest instance; in the highest, nearly
250. In addition to this, the bill chacts so many complicated arrangements, and throws such interminable
obstructions in the way of business, that commerce
will be next to impossible mader conditions so difficult.
We need not enter into particulars of the net, which
is said to be scarcely intelligible even to Americans
themselves; but we can convey a very good idea of its

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new and better United States; it built factories; it employed labor; it encouraged genins and invention; it built cities; it opened mines; it extended agriculture and gave the farmer a home market, and while doing this supplied the revenue to keep the war going for the preservation of the Union, and since has been rapidly extinguishing the National debt, and wresting from England the manufacturing supremacy she had so long enjoyed.

Is it any wonder that the Britishers feel the deepest interest and concern in our elections, which are to maintain or destroy the protective policy? The; do American policy. I wish I might read you the many thousands of extracts from the English press precede ing and following the elections of 1890. Their alliance with one wing of the Democratic party can no longer be denied. They fairly hugged themselves over defeat sustained by the Republicans last year, and gave vent to expressions which every true American citizen should heed. Let me cite you some British

testimony:

"Sneffield Daily Telegram." November 11—The Democrats have won. Hurrah for the glorious triumph of free trade.

"Vanity Fair." November 8—It is probable that the bill as a bill has received far more attention in England than it ever did in America.

"English Standard," October 27—The indignation all over Europe against the United States is extreme.

"Leeds Weekly." November 28—Englishmen will naturally rejoice over the downfall of the Republicans.

"Western Morning News." November 11—The victory of the Democrats is very gradifying.

"Manchester Examiner" refers to the American system of protection as "Our old enemy."

The Tabliffe OF 1800 FOR THE AMERICAN

THE TAKIFF OF 1890 FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The tariff of 1890 will win its own way-it will achieve its own victories, and they will be victories for American labor, American enterprise and American genins, and for the whole American people. We neither take our patriotism or political ec other nations-if we had we would yet be in our swaddling clothes, a dependency and province of Great Britain, instead of the first and best Government on the face of the earth, a government of equal citizenship, equal opportunities and equal laws.

the face of the earth, a government of equal chizenship, equal opportantities and equal laws.

The English press is much concerned about the American farmer. She had better be more mindful of eer own, under whose industrial policy he has been driven from the soil to make a living, and year after year, if he remains, is compelled to incur increasing debt and submit to distressing poverty.

The next House of Representatives, which is Democratic by a two-thirds majority, will present to the country its pian and purpose of a tariff law. Forsibly Governor Campbell could indicate to the people of ohlo what it will be. I am impatient to know, will the new plan be fashioned after the Mills bill, which the country so emphatically rejected in 1888 will it have free wool and flax and hemp! Will it expose the products of agriculture to the arrestrained connecting of Camada aed other competing countries; will it put sugar back on the dutlable list at 2.12 cents a pound, where the Mills bill proposed to put it; or will it accept the horizontal process invented by Mr. Morrison for revising the tariff? I long to see this model and symbol of tariff feferam, will it be fashioned by Cleveland after the British plan, or constructed by Hill after the Randall model? When it comes the country can look at it. It will be a spectacle to behold. New England free raw material for which the Magwumps and reformers voted last year to restore the Democratic party to nower, will be left out—lust as it was left out in the ers voted last year to restore the Demogratic party to nower, will be left out-just as it was left out in the Mills bill.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S POWER IN THE FUTURE. What will it do on the silver question! A najority of the party are in favor of a debased dollar, Will they register their will or that of Mr. Cleveland?

We must wait. In the meantime, let Ohio record her verdict against the degradation of American labor and the debasement of the American doilar. Much as the Republican party has done, it has great things yet to do. It will be a mighty force in

great things yet to do. It will be a mighty force in the future as it has been a mighty force in the past. Its glories will continue to blaze on the heights. A light to the world, pointing to a higher destiny for mankind, and the uphodding and uplifting of a Nation approved of God. It will not pause in its march and achievements until the flag, the flag of the stars, shall be the upurstioned symbol of sovereignty at home and of American rights abroad; until American labor shall be securely shielded from the degrading competition of the Old World, and our entire citizenship from the victous and criminal classes who are crowding our shores; bever while the advogates of a debased dollar threaten the country with its financial heresies, and never until the free right to vote in every corner of the country shall be secured.